## National Republican.

BATES OF ADVERTISING:

W. J. MURTAGH ...... Editor and Pro

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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-ATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. SATURDAY MORNING...... APRIL 18. 1874 CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

ED PAGE-District Investigation, (continue

neys and Agents; Steamship Lines: Railroad Time Tables.

THE EXECUTIVE APPROVAL If any one supposes that the President is just now sleeping upon a bed of roses, only let him examine the columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of this morning, and see how many there are who, profeesing to be his political and personal friends, exhibit their confidence in his wisdom and judgment by intimating a fear that he will not know, or, knowing, will fail to perform his duty with reference to the approval or disapproval of the currency bill now before him for his signature.

General Grant did not exactly tell the committee of gentlemen from New York that he considered their visit a piece of impudence or a vote of "want of confidence:" but he imitated the late lamented Mr. Lincoln most admirably by narrating to them the action of the Boston committee through its chairman, and intimating that the efforts of the Bostonians had by no means aided him in reaching the conclusions they desired. He also more than intimated that he had to look at this matter a little differently from the views of that committee. They knew what they wanted. They also imagined that what was best for them and their own interests would be the best for the whole country. This was a very delicate and respectful

method of reminding these gentlemen that he had been elected President of the whole people, and was not unmindful of the duties and responsibilities of the position. He did not render himself offensive by adding that he did not wish to open a debating society at the Executive Mansion and be compelled to preside over its discussions. He might have referred them to the pages of the Congressional Record for evidence that their arguments were neither new nor unobserved. He could further have notified them that they were not the only parties who had menaced him with another civil war if he did not execute the duties of his high office in accordance with their notions of policy. With becoming dignity, however, he reminded them that his views on this question were already known as against inflation, and as opposed to the breaking away from the redemption of pledges.

And now comes a protest from the presi dent of the National Labor Council, with the same spirit of self-assurance, against such attempts on the part of moneyed monopolists to influence the Executive against car rving out the will of the people as expressed by their representatives. This gentleman and those he represents are fully aware that the President has their interests warmly at heart. One of his first official acts was the somewhat celebrated proclamation enforcing the eight-hour law of Congress. He has done nothing since to slienate the confidence of the workingmen of the country But at the same time he has never lost sight of the fact that he is charged with the impartial execution of the laws of Congress for the protection of all classes of citizens

In view of all these and many kindred circumstances, it is submitted that the President is fully entitled to the confidence of the country. The merchants of New York and Boston might have remembered that the first selection of General Grant for Secretary of the Treasury was one of the most eminent of their own number. That choice was, or should have been, sufficient evidence to them that he was not unmind

the Assembly, with assiduous care. His no good cysters. "More the object, no doubt, is to carry things along a learned pundit, "the period as they now exist in a comparatively quiet not swim in Europe's waters. as they now exist in a comparatively quiet manner, until the situation so changes as to insure the success of an appeal to the people in favor of the restoration of monarchical power. As an earnest and devoted Cathopurer in the Government which would be followed by the religious freedom or discretion in religious affairs assured under a governments of Europe failed to cope in the flat that his devotion to the Church is greater than his devotion to the country, and that when a question of a change in the form of Delaware no doubt, and with luscious shad when a question of a change in the form of Delaware no doubt, and with luscious shad government is forced upon his consideraroe as their favorite entre of each day's ion he will strive to advance the interests dinner. We have no reliable of his religious faith rather than the claims which to draw for descriptions of the shadof either the Bonapartists or the Logitimists. bakes which doubtless occurred as inciden In the meantime Napoleon IV., as he is of the "meetings of the robels in conadmiringly characterized by his supporters, abides his fate under the roof of his ambitious mother at Chiselhurst. Relying on the loyalty of President MacMshon to his family and to the hereditary glory of the name of Napoleon, he calmy awaits the result of his challenge to his opponents to submit the greating of his future to the will in lieu of champagne and similar imported. submit the question of his future to the will in lieu of champagne and similar imported liquors, such as are now the invariable libatory adjuncts of such occasions; but otherissue of the assumption of the throne of his wise they acted just as their degenerate father a question to be decided by an elec- sons do now. Of course the topic of the tra; Dying as the Romans
Die; Auction Sales; Propesols; State Lotterier; Brokers;
Medical, Ac.
lantation Reminiscences in Georgia, Buraing the Dead in Burmah, Louis XIV and Mariet

lantarion decided by an elecsons do now. Of course the topic of the
day uppermost in their minds was discussed
as they ste, and as they cussed the blindness of an otherwise beneficent fate, which
gave them shad with bones in them, they
cussed the fate which gave them a govern-Ghapter on Manners; Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Merchant tailors, Financial, Insurance, Job Printing, &c.

The Hy-gone Indationists: The Great World in France: The Happy Clam; Youthful Place the son of the "Nephew of his Uncle" occasion. Other things they may have said on the throne. They have done more ununder apparently unfavorable circumstances, is an example of what we mean. In short, the voting population of France, while it graphy, fared with royal sumptuousness may be seemingly devoted to one interest, upon food which kings and queens, princes as it was in the case of the plebiseitum to and potentates of great and small degree verdict by means of the ballot-box in favor of another interest, and in direct antagonism to the justifiable expectations of unpreindiced lookers-on. OUR NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Benjamin P. Avery, of San Francisco nipotentiary and Enour new Minister Ple known to the nation which he is to represent. It may therefore be interesting to the had to say on the subject of his nomination served are very significant, from the fact if he had not submitted his gastron sional brothers of other journals. toward a journalist on the Pacific coast. been placated and their The praises that we gather speak volumes for his character and ability. The Alta California has the follow-

ing: "One telegraphic paragraph last even-'esty and temperate life; by his artistic beautifully less as the season advances. taste, quiet demeanor and gentlemanly deportment. His ability and acquire-

ment with George III in it. Undoubtedly something astonishing, and it must be ad- and the witticism which we have and done of similar import, but the sublimexpected things than this would be. The ity of the idea that horney-handed John plebiscitum by which the late Emperor ob-tained the sanction of the people to his acts dreams of school-boys to-day with mathematical angles, and other signees of The Declaration of less demonstrative chiroupon food which kings and queens, princes which we refer, is capable of rendering a could not enjoy, strikes the close student of peptic hot-breads, with greasy bacon, and with badly-cooked meats or flesh or fowl of any kind, would their brains have been voy Extraordinary to China, though well so clear, their rotundity of thought so selfknown on the Pacific coast, is not generally sufficient, or their self-reliant satisfaction so sent. It may therefore be interesting to the savory, digestive shad? Would Ben. Frank-public to learn what the California papers lin, if he had lived his life in Boston, fed upon the dry-bread diet to which he was on the day when the first unexpected news accustomed when he first reached the home was flashed across the wires to the Pacific of the perfect shad, have developed to be coast. The notices which we have ob- come a statesman, diplomat and publicist, that Mr. Avery was for a long time the the benign influences of the Perfect Fish leading editor of a leading newspaper, and Would thousands of others since Franklin, consequently occupied a position where he who have left behind them the dough-nuts was open to the critical observation of his of New England, or the cream-of-tartar This is the first instance where we have ized the full grandeur of our nations noticed such a unanimity of good will resources if their stomachs had not condition ameliorated by shad?

short, notwithstanding the ruinous instances of dyspeptic treason, generally oc-curring, as did the late rebellion, before ing: "One telegraphic paragraph last even"ing took a goodly number of us by sur"prise, yet gave a fresh and pleasant glow
"to those who best knew the subject of it.
"It was the announcement that President
"Grant, at the instance of Senator Sargent,
"had nominated Benjamin P. Avery, of
"this city for Minister to China to succeed."

"It was the announcement that President throne of thought over a stomach with fat shad lined? Remembering, as we do, that
"the stage or at its of the alightest consideration. Modern audiences love to be tickled cocasion ally with false epigram and falser wit. Shaksnature is scarcely ever followed now. Virtue is never shown her own image. Modern
writers of comedy introduce such conversation. "this city, for Minister to China, to succeed Fort Sumter was fired upon before the shad began to "run," we cannot fall to answer "Although for a long time well aware of with a blessing for Columbus, who discoving the false figures are forced upon us to help the effect of the false talk which is placed. "this city, for Minister to China, to succeed Fort Sumter was fired upon before the shad "never thought that honorable office in Seth Green, who propagates them in his 'this country would seek out and recognize own mysterious way, and for the wise proit is so. No man in California has served the capital of the country where shad in the Republican party longer, with more season are abundant. But when we refidelity and zeal, and more quietly than member, also, that they are lenten food, has Mr. Avery. By this act of Senator oh, where shall our thankfulness end? Sargent, this coast has been properly considered, and the press of the State appro- forced to exalt shad; but, in our exultant priately complimented. Mr. Avery has exaltation, let us be also thankful that the nonored the State by his industry, hon-price of them per pair grows smaller and THE dispatches which we print this

ments fit him for honorably filling the po. morning from Arkansas indicate a condition sition for which he has been named. We of affairs that threaten to precipitate a seknow of no man in California who more rious and bloody disturbance. Brooks redeserves this mark of appreciation, or who mains in the State-house, surrounded by would be more likely to honor the posi- armed partisans, while Baxter has a large tion. Should Mr. Sargent be as fortunate armed force with him at the court-house 'in his future selections for office, his con. Baxter has issued another proclamation, stituents will have very little cause for maintaining his right to the executive office. 'adverse criticism."

THE San Francisco Chronicle says: "The the State-house from Brooks. Little Rock Avery, of San Francisco, has been nomi-military Governor" in the interest of nated by President Grant as Minister to Brooks has issued orders and virtually China, to succeed F. F. Low, who re- assumed control of the city. The people signed the office. This nomination has a are arming for a conflict, and are great deal of significance. Mr. Avery is reported to be rallying under the 'not, and never has been a politician. Nor has he ever been an office-seeker. In this case the office has sought the man, not the man the office. If strict integions the man the office. If strict integions the man the office has sought the man, and the man the office. If strict integions the man the office has sought the man, and the man the office. If strict integions the man the office has sought the man, and the man the office has sought the man the office. If strict integions the man the office has sought t "not the man the office. If strict integ"rity, systematic industry, a bright intelli"gence and a wide range of information
"are the qualities required in a Minister
"to China, Mr. Avery is eminently fitted
"for the position."

The San Francisco Call says: "Our
"Washington dispatches state that Me

MR. BEECHER ON ALCOHOL.

Rev. Henry Ward Boecher devoted his dis-course Friday evening to a review of the liquor The trouble with laws of this kind was that the great body of the citizens failed to sustain them by their influence and votes. Policemen and police magistrates were unable to do overything. As to liquor itself, he did not consider it at all times and under all circumstances injurious. A healthy man had stances injurious. A healthy man had no need of it, and was better off without it, but all men were not healthy. Then there were people engaged in the temperance reformation who were pushing it too far, who were repelling more by their bigotry and intolerance than they conquered by their arguments and prayers. Persons who insisted that, under no possible circumstances, a thimbleful of brandy was of use to the disordered by their bigotry harmless errand-boy who entered apartment, and heard an omntons "your jet or your life" in every simple "bon-jour" was addressed to her. system might mean well, but they were on the wrong track. The idea, on which the great emperance reformation became at the temperance reformation began thirty years ago, that all liquor was of itself poison, had been undermised by reference to the design of the design at the Hotel Drouot, to horrible low dealers to be undermised by reference to the design of th nounced stimulants to be bad. A man who endeavored to carry out their precepts would be in danger of starvation. The fact was that, stimulants in certain cases and in mode

quantities were unques the physical health. It was all very well to talk about the res tion, and say that that was invariably equal to the exaltation, but it was untrue. One reason why Americans as a race used them to excess was from their lack of proper recreation. Good food, properly prepared, and pleasant homes were what Americans needed to wean them from this demon of drink. The temperance crusade the speaker regarded as effecting much good, though more of it by opening a and potentates of great and small degree wider field for woman's influence than by could not enjoy, strikes the close student of historical detail as something significant. It suggests the thought that we owe more stitute for indigestible food a diet at once of our national prosperty to shad than we agreeable and nutritious, and half the tempta-willingly admit. Suppose that a calamitous tion to drink would be done away with. In providence had furnished them with dys-First, don't drink at all; second, if you must drink, let it be of the right kind, and under

the right circumstances. THE MODERN DRAMA. The London correspondent of Wilkes' Spirit writing of two new plays-"Queen Mab" and 'An American Ludy"-just produced at the London theatres, says; "The new school of omedy writing is, I presume, in harmony, with the spirit of the times. It is a school which adores everything which is smart, and detests all that is natural. It is a school which cuitivates rudeness and thinks it is wit, and whose watchword is cruelty. It is a blase, bad, unkind, ungenerous, and unenthusiastic school, fostered by sham cynics and unreal men. In and entirely detested. She is put on one side and thrust out of court. The new authors exercise the most subtle ingenuity to show how unreal and unnatural they can make all their characters from first to last. Else how would they be able to speak the clever but clap-trap dialogue which now passes for smart comedy writing. Character painting is of little value, stage-craft is of the alightest consideration.

MILITARY DEGRADATION. re of a square formed by detachments from various regiments. He was in full uniform, with the cross of the Legion of Honor and sevtions, and, casting them upon the ground, con-cluded by removing his award and pretending to break it. The prisoner was then conveyed to prison to await his removal from the coun-

THE MENNONITES.

WHAT THEY DESIRE-THEIR SETTLE The introduction of a bill in the Senate Wednesday in relation to the Mennonites, renders the following article from the Philadelphia

Press of particular interest: Understanding that one of the prominent

there will be no such trouble here.

SKETCHES OF PARIS LIFE.

PLLE DUVERGER AND HER JEWELS verger had left the stage—for the simple rea on that no one could see any reason why al

apartment, and heard an omnous "your jewell or your life" in every simple "bon-jour" that ago, that all liquer was of itself poison, had been undermised by science. But there were those who went even further than this and pro-when they believed the fair and frail one love them for themselves alone! This "sale" bus ness is a regular game with the women of th Duverger stamp. One of these "cocottes" to whom "Jean de Thommeray" makes a present of jewelry in the piece of that name, which is

still played two or three times a week at the Français, says to him: "I will always keep it; I will never put it in my sale." In this way, by collecting again and again enormous quanti-ties of jewelry and plate, and selling them, and investing the money, many of these women have accumulated independent fortunes. Du-verger has just pocketed over \$100,000 by her sale, and she still lives to fight such battle o'er again. But the sale of effect place at these government auction-rooms in the Rue Drouot, some time before Duverger's, had a melancholy interest about it that went

A DEAD GIBL

whose beauty had brought her the fortune and fame so coveted by these women. She enjoyed these glories during the short space of two years, when grim death came and seized her. She was only twenty when she died. They sold every rag she had possessed; and I give you my word it was a touching sight to see her taded ball-dresses, her slippers, her stockings and her underclothing all displayed in a public selection. salesroom, and pawed over by a lot of auctioneers and their dirty male attendants. The rush of the demi-monds was so great to this sale that the second-hand dealers and profe sional peddlars were for once entirely edged out. Wandering dismally among the crowd was a poor old woman, who had been her con-stant companion, her duenna, her foil—for all any one knows, her mother. This unhappy waif of humanity, no doubt wondering behind her red eyes why age and ugliness should be yet allve when youth and beauty had crumble into dust, was accosted by Alexander Dumas who had come to make studies for a new Dam aux Camellas, perhaps. "What! you here,' he said; "they did not sell you with the rest!" The first of these sales I over attended wa that of a woman named

Bigelow, who has since that time been both Consul and Minister at Paris, had rooms near see the display. Anna Deslions had been the chere amie of that regular old Solomon of a having cheres omics is equaled by few, and ex-celled by none. She hated him, but took his The F \$20,000 a year very kindly; and he had the unchasing the sole monopoly of her affections a that ridiculously trilling price. A tardy en trance with his latch-key one evening, when she thought him off in Switzerland or Corsica performed in the court yard of the Ecole Mill-taire of Paris. An officer in the army, Captain Mathunewich, formerly attached to the 103d regiment of the Line, had been tried and con-demned to death for participating in the revolt of the commune. The capital sentence was commuted by the president of the republic into commuted by the present of the republic into the purious scales to when they fail from our one of transportation. The prisoner, escorted eyes; I wonder no one ever thought of it be by two gendarmes, was marched into the cen- fore.) Verdict: No more money from this

quarter. Exit Prince Napoleon.

So in a short time she got up a sale of her effects. I think she inaugurated the system. eral military medals. The officer commanding the large series of the large series of the sentence, a sergent went up to the prisoner, tore off the lace from the cuffs of his coat, his epaulets, and his military decorations, and, casting them upon the ground, concluded by removing his sword and pretending Once in a while one of the tender-hearted. woman reformers is moved to wax eloquent over the sins and sorrows of the poor beings who wouldn't be where they are were it no who wouldn't be where they are were it not for that monster, man; but there is very little interest to be awakened concerning them even in the most moral audience. In Paris some-thing like the glamour which in their day and country threw a veil of covering beauty over the lax lives of Lais and Aspasia seems to float mistly about the women who resemble them mistly about the women who resemble these ancients in the matter of physical beauty, per haps, but-if those who know speak truly-as not exactly their prototypes in mental power. The Paris world of all grades rushed to Anna Deslions' sale, and gazed open mouthed at

The Congress of the Republic of Chili is discussing a bill providing for the disease blishment of the Roman Catholic Church—that is, it is proposing to separate church and state adopting the example of the United States. dopting the example of the United States.

Victor Emmanuel and his son, Prince Humbert, were both born on the same day. That's the way a contemporary puts it, at least, though when you come to reflect on it it does seem as if there must be a mistake some-

The stranger phorary, when was destroyed during the late Franco-German war, is being replaced with great rapidity? Eighty thousand volumes have been added to it during the past year, and it now numbers about these hundred At the sale of the library of M. De

in Paris, the other day, a certain MS. of great value was claimed for the Bibliotheque Na-tionale, by M. Tascheran, its chief, who iden-tified it as one which had been stolen from the library in 1804. This MS. was bought by M. nooisne at the sale of the famous Perkins Library last year in London.

Singularly enough, the publication of a Parsee version of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet," in which there is a reference to the prophet's domestic relations, was the cause of the late riots at Bombay. The author attempted to stop the sale; but did not succeed in allaying the resembnent of the Mussulmans, who were inflamed by the preaching of one of their priests, and by the approach of the fea-tival of the Mohurrum. The Pope, in receiving a deputation of ladies

few days since, said: "There is a great Protestant persecutor who has openly declared that he aims to the overthrow of the Church, against us even those gove nts that ar Catholic, who have preceded him in the shameful carousal of religious oppression. He incites them, I say, to increased zeal in carrying out their persecutions, and they make them-The United States is not the only country

where a good deal of cheating is reported and a great many rogues discovered. In France, M. Ferrand, the contractor who made so large a fortune during the Franco-German war, is ondemned to three years' imprisonment, a fine and to restore £4,000 to the Governmen Ferrand, who was strongly recommended to the proper minister by M. Gambetta, as "a safe and disinterested person," cleared about £80,-000 in a few weeks by the purchase and sale of cattle alone.

what fruitful. On the Esquiline a perfect statue of June 1 - Care representing Camil-tatues of Venus, most Build headless, and about forty pieces of a colossal female statue, not yet named by the gate of San Lorenzo, half a mile from the rail-The necessary foundation for what is now commonly called "Roma Nuova" is daily adducing fresh evidences of the extent of the "Old

to have left three unpublished dramatic works, in addition to the drams of "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," produced this week at the Odeon One is a "Romeo and Juliet," in verse, quite complete, and which was to have been pro-duced in the Odeon in 1869, but was shelved on account of a difficulty in finding a suitable Juliet. The two others consist of part of a drams, "The Death of Porthos," a piece written at the actor Dumaine's request, and three scenes of "Joseph Balsamo." Dumas is said to have felt dissatisfied with all three of these

and managers are in ecstasies of admiration she had a hard time of it; it is said that her earnings were so inconsiderable that she nearly always had to suffer from privation, and to live a life of great economy, being obliged to walk home from the Gymnase at one o'clock at pight, to save three france for a cab. Sentiment in the bosom has seldom any connection with hard cash in the pocket. M. Dumas will

shortly publish the correspondence of Mile.

Desclee, together with a memoir of the distinguished actress.

The old soldiers of the first empire held their annual banquet on Friday, March 20, at the establishment Catelain, in the Palais Royal, M.

Belmontet in the chair. The traditional loaf of army bread was on the table, adorned with of army bread was on the table, adorned with a branch—this time entirely budiess—of the celebrated chestnut tree of the twenty Mars. The assemblage was not numerous, as the final retreat sounds more loudly every day for those ancient warriors. Of the three thousand who were alive in 1852, searcely a hundred remain. Toasts were drænk to the memory of the great Emperor, to the army of Austrilitz, to Marshal & Me. Marshal Toasts were dramk to the memory of the great Emperor, to the army of Austerlitz, to Marshal de MacMahon, and to the resurrection of the glory of the country. The guests then sepa-rated with the usual farowell saying of "To

our next meeting!"

A correspondent writes from Rome: "The excavations at the Colosseum are still continued, but a stream of water which has been A correspondent writes have excavations at the Colosseum are still continued, but a stream of water which has been found there seriously interrupts the labors of the workmen. The Roman Catholice are still indignant at the recent profanation of the Coloseum in the removal of the Vis Crucis. They held a trisino, or three days prayer of reparation, at the church of the Minerra, and another in that of Saint Adrea della Valic. Opposite the organ in the latter church, in an opposite the organ in the latter church, in an opposite the organ in the latter church, in an interview of the saint and vicar, the number of the faithful was small, solid vicar, the number of the faithful was small, stream of the saint was stead at the triudo three years ago."

The Frince of Wales lately presented to the ward; that is, if ward small as stead at the triudo three years ago."

The Frince of Wales lately presented to the ward; that is, if ward small and great contrast to the throng which as stead at the triudo three years ago."

The Frince of Wales lately presented to the relief of the antiferent, and to inscription for the cardiol whomen of the town of Rhodes, it was resolved at any money of the safferers, and to inscribe the names of the town of Rhodes, it was resolved at any proposed to you to use his influence? A first proposed to you to use his influence? A first proposed to you to use his influence?

That I can hardly say.

Q. Was it in ble room? A. I think not.

Q. Was it in ble room? A. I think not.

Q. Was it in ble room? A. I think not.

Q. Was it in ble room? A. That he had large influence?

Q. That the he doguears at the parement, language to the parement, something like the deguears at the parement.

Q. The truit about it; you were to speak loudly in favor of the green in the test of Saint Ann. str. [w. Q. The truit about it; you were to speak loudly in favor of the faithful was mall, and the proposed the saint proposed to found the first had been to very in the definition of the Cardion of the Cardion of the Cardion of

The street is a street of the street of the

Brown had any influence with the Board of Public Works or the District authorities? A. I did not know that he had any influence, I do not know that he said he had any influence with the Board of Public Works or the District authorities; but he did claim to have an influence—a general influence.

Q. Did you make any inquiry about him? A. No, sir; he had a certificate from the bishop of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey.

Q. That he was a good Christian? A. No, sir; that he had acted as a clergyman in New Jersey some years before. That was passport chough for me.

that he had acted as a clergyman in New Jersey some years before. That was passport chough for me.

Q. He had no certificate that he was a good lobbylat for contracts, had he! A. He did not say a word about being a lobbylat.

Q. But that he was a good clergyman! A. He did not say that.

Q. What, then, did it say! A. The certificate was from the bishop of New Jersey, that he was a clergyman, in good standing in the diocese of New Jersey.

Q. And that fact that he was a clergyman in good standing, which means that he was a good man spritually—God-ward—inclined you to the belief that he would be a good man to get a contract for you! A. No, sir, I would be verry sorry to answer that question in the affirmative.

Q. What did induspess you have belief.

affirmative.

Q. What did influence you to believe he would be a good man? A. I don't know that he was good or bad; I supposed he was a good man when he showed me that certificate; he ought to have been, at least.

Q. How long after you became acquainted with Mr. Brown was it before you made that bargain with him! A. I became sequented with Mr. Brown when I first went to the Arlington, or a few days afterward.

Q. How long had Mr. Brown been in Washington city! A. He came to Washington city after I did.

after I did.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Brown had any relatives or connections in Washington city or in the District! A. I do not know that he had any.
Q: What was his business here! A. Well, he was visiting, apparently as a gentleman of leisure, having had some relations here in the District; or he had had a brother, who was well known in the District here, from Ohio.

Q. What was his name! A. Well, sir, I do not know; he was well known. not know; he was well known.

Q. How long ago; I would like to find out who he was A. That I do not know; I know

his brother was well known.

Q. Had the Rev. W. Calvin Brown ever been engaged in buisness of any sort! A. I think he had then come from Charleston—had come he had then come from Charleston—had come from Europe—and was endeavoring to settle some claim in Charleston, and he came to Washington, on his return to Europe, with a view of stopping here a little white.

Q. How long had he been in Europe! A. I think he had been in Europe some six or seven, or five or six years—I would not be sure.

Q. And had just come ower in order to go down to Charleston to settle some thingsess?

in Europet A. I so understand it.
Q. Now we will come to Mr. Kirtland. How long after you made this arrangement with the Rev. Mr. Brown was it that you made the arrangement with Mr. Kirtland! A. I can hardly rangement with Mr. Kirtland! A. I can hardly answer. I cannot tall exactly the time.

Q. I do not suppose you can, to a day, unless it was a matter of writing. Did you have any writings with the Rev. Mr. Brown! A. Not the scratch of a pon.

Q No writing with Kirtland? A. Not a

eratch of a pen.

Q. Do you know whether he was actually a solune, or whether that was a title of honor colonel, or whether that was a title of honor nerely! A. I never investigated the papers. q. You never looked into the war record to Q. About how long do you think it was! A.

If I could know exactly the date of the death

Governor Shepherd stated it to have been in March, 1873. the other day to have been in March, 1872. You will find the statement in the record.

Witness. It was ten days after the death of Mr. Huntington that I had this—about ten days after the death of Mr. Huntington—that I had the interview with Mr. Brown. I cannot tell exactly the time that I had the interview with Mr. Kirtland.

Q. Did Mr. Kirtland introduce the subject to you, or did you introduce it to him! A. Mr. Kirtland had become aware of the fact that I was here to secure a contract for paying and

mence again or go home. I was very much depressed in my spirits and feelings. I had come
here to get this contract. Having lost very
valuable property in Chicago, through the fire,
I had hoped to come here and make enough to
put up a building that had been burned down,
that was bringing me in a large income. I felt,
as I say, very much depressed, therefore, at
the death of Mr. Huntington, in respect to this
business. I then saw Mr. Brown and stated to
him my condition. All this time I had kept it
from Mr. Brown. That was my business. I
stated to him my condition. Mr. Brown sympathized with me, and says, "I will help you."
Then I made to him the proposition for the five
cents per square yard, or \$5,000 in cash of an
award of 109,000 square yards, and five cents
more in case of an award of another 100,000
square yards, making a sum total of \$10,000
which I was to pay him. Then, I think, Mr.
Brown introduced me to Colouel Parsons, and

tirely so.

Q. Having perfect faith in their integrity and ability, and having implicit faith in the superiority of your pavement, why did you consider it necessary to pay, or promise to pay, the sum of about \$82,000 or \$83,000 for influence! A. of about \$82,000 or \$80,000 for influence? A. Because I was informed that there were forty-one competitors here in the District, and that everybody wanted a contract, and that I would have to make headway in this competition, and I wanted to get all the influence I could.

Q. In other words, you thought influence was necessary to have the merits of this pavement discussed and brought forward, and to insure success. I might have got on without it; I don't know; I did not want to take the risk.

Q. Did was necessary Colonel Parsons a seem of several colonel.

risk.
Q. Did you procure Colonel Parsons to argus it before the board! A. I.did.
Q. Did not Colonel Parsons spend with you about thirty days in studying it up? A. Something about thirty days.
Q. Did he not argue it? A. He did.
Q. Didn't General Garfield argue it? A. He

Q. Was not that sufficient to enlighten these intelligent gentlemen who constituted the Board of Public Workst A. I don't know; it might have been. I didn't want to take the chances. chances.
Q. Well, then, please to tell us what kind of influence Mr. Brown and Colonel Kirtland were to exert. Did they write to the newspapers in favor of your pavements! A. That I don't know.

Q. How long had he been in Europe A. I think he had been in Europe some six or seven, or five or six years—I would not be sure.

Q. And had just come over in order to go down to Charleston to settle some business? A. I think so.

Q. And was on his return to Europe, and stopped here a little while in Washington! A. He stopped here a good while. He same to Washington and he stopped here. Afterward he left Washington and went to Europe.

Q. When did he go to Europe again! A. I think he went to Europe some time about the first of October.

Q. Has he returned to this country since, to your knowledge? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Is it your understand it.

Q. Now we will come to Mr. Kirtland. How long after you made this arrangement with the part of the Decoty of the Park of Mr. Brown of A. I cannot specify the number of days.

Q. Did they make any public address in favor of your pavement? A. They kept talking about it, I suppose, all of the time.

Q. Did they write any pamphiets about it and disseminate them? A. No, sir; I do not think they did.

Q. How much time did you employ with the superiority of the Decoty & McCellan pavement with the while in Europe again! A. I think he went to Europe again! A. I think he went to Europe some time about the first of October.

Q. Has he returned to this country since, to your knowledge.

Q. It appears it took thirty days to get that into the head of Mr. Brown! A. I cannot specify the number of days.

Q. Did it take any public address in favor of your pavement! A. They kept talking about it, I suppose, all of the time.

Q. And was on his return to Europe, and disseminate them! A. No, sir; I do not think they did.

Q. How much time did you employ with the superiority of the Decoty & McCellan pavement whether them? A. No, sir; I do not think they did.

Q. How much time dissem

get it into the head of Mr. Brown? A. I cannot say.

Q. Or did sympathy and the five cents per square yard get it into his head pretty quick?

A. He seemed to comprehend the subject right quickly.

Q. How long did it take you to get it into the head of Colonel Kirtland—he was a sympathetic man, too? A. I do not talk about sympathy in that case: I have got over that

sympany in the point.
Q. That was business when you come to him! A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long did it take you to inform him fully, so that he could go round about the highways and byways and talk to the people about the Defolyer & McClellan pavement.

The pow how many days it took, or

or Mr. Huntington, I could state something more accurately.

Mr. Hamilton. March, 1872, it has been stated, I think.

Q. Can you tell us what day Mr. Huntington died! A. I know he died in March.

Mr. Hamilton. Governor Shepherd stated it think he was here during the session of Contractions.

Q. Did you understand that he had been here frequently during the session of Congress!

A. I had understood he was off and on it washington and spending months here, and had done to since he was in the army.

Q. Of course as you employed these gentlemen in place of Mr. Huntington, you from time to time inquired what progress they were making, did you not, in procuring you a contract, and what influence was being exerted by them!

A Vec etc. A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand you they were to use no unlawful means under any circumstances. You forbade all that. You would not tolerate anything of that sort. They were simply to employ reason, pure reason. That is all, as I understand you. A. They were to do it in their own were.

own way.

Q. I think I read in your statement that you neither directly or indirectly: neither by your-

Dut you two? A. That is all.

Q. At any of the interviews you had with
Mr. Kirtland, was anybody present but you
Mr. Kirtland on this subject take place? A. At
the Arlington Hotel. He was stopping at the
Arlington Hotel, also Mr. Brown, Mr. Kirtland and myself.

Q. Tell me, first, how did you and Mr. Kirtland become acquainted? A. At the hotel.
Q. Who introduced you to each other? A. I
think we had no introduction. We sat at the
same table.
Q. And got acquainted in that way? A. Yes,
at.
Q. Whereabouts in the hotel was it that he
first proposed to you to use his influence? A.
That I can hardly say.
Q. Was it in your room? A. I think not.
Q. Was it in his room! A. I think not.
Q. Was it in his room! A. I think not.
Q. Was the mass of the persent terms, something like the eigeners at the
theatre—they were to clap. Did they not tell.